### ARBITRARY ACTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

### The Burning of Plantations Continued.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana the 13th, via Nassau, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings latest mail news of the proeas of the revolution. The purser will receive our knowledgments for favors received.

Meet of the Letter from the Jiguani Prison ers Published in the Herald—Fearful Rav-ages of Epidemics—Report of Operations Under Valmaseda—Shooting of Jordan's Chief-of-Staff and Quartermaster—Spanish

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, NOV. 5, 1869. The publication in the HERALD of the 18th uit. of he letter written by the unfortunate prisoners who were massacred at Jiguani, before their removal from the prison here, and in which they implored help from the consuls, has caused some little sensa-tion among those who taste such forbidden fruit as eign papers. The voice of the dead men, which the Spanish authorities tried so hard to stifle, till finding utterance, though far from the scene of rime, cheers the depressed Cubans and may be of service in checking the atrocities of the Spaniards, though this latter is exceedingly ppanarus, though this latter is exceedingly problematical, as they have long been beyond any sense of shame, and cherish a supreme contempt for public opinion at home and abroad. For some time past Vaimuseda's columns suit, as known here, has been the daily arrival of cholera, smallpox and vomito, aided by dysentery Spanish ranks. Indeed, sickness has almost entrely cleared out the troops from Aserradero. Three days ago thirty-three were brought in by a schooner,

To-day the official paper publishes a report of operations, claiming the complete defeat and disper-sion of the enemy and the clearing up of the country boyond Palo Picado and Juan Faron, causing a Brigadier Tamayo, Captain Gouchet and two Americans named Harry Clevivey (in another despatch cans named narry Clevivey (in another department theory chase), and william Crosland, respectively chief-of-staff, and quartermaster general to Jordan. These two were captured slive, but very much worn out with hunger and futigue, and, in fact, in such a deplorable condition that their humane captors, with true Spanish generosity, fed them for a couple of days to put a little life into them and then knocked it out again, by the usual four shous in the back.

Among the dead in the engagement on the estate Among the dead in the engagement on the estate Philpinas, near Guantanamo, mentioned in my last, was the Spanish chief Pancho Perez, cousin to Miguel Perez, who commands a horde of very irregular Zavairy. Which has done very good service to the government in the Guantanamo district. It is reported that Colonei Hidalgo, in command of one of the columns, captured two Yankees recently and thot them, but I have been unable to learn their names.

and columns, captured two Yankees recently and shot them, but I have been unable to learn their names.

General Valmaseda is very confident as to the results of his operations and believes that he has got the insurgents pretty well surrounded. It remains, however, to be seen whether they will not fight better than heretofore, as indeed I believe they are doing, in which case their numerical superiority may enable them to keep the Spaniards in check. Gotouris is eagerly looked for and reports of his landing are circulated at times, but from purely insurgent sources and with the idea of creating a diversion in their favor.

The Spaniards say that in the various engagements which have taken place the insurgents mutlate the Spanish dead waich tall into their hands. On Sunday last a young man named Arthur Castmajou was found on the estate "Esperanza," near Guantanamo, and on his person letters of marque and various documents and despatches from Cespedes. He was taken into Guantanamo, tried on Monday night and shot Tuesday morning.

Emigration is completely stopped by the exaction of the \$5,000 bond not to do anything against the national integrity; and even unfortunate women and children, whose husbands or parents are abroad, are not permitted to join them, such is the Spanish dread and dislike of anybody being able to tell the truth about what is happening here.

The public health continues bad, though there has been a change in the weather and north winds have set in. Deaths from cholera continue from twelve to seventeen daily. The last month's average was set in. Deaths from cholera continue from twelve to seventeen daily. The last month's average was about ten per diem. Smallpox and yellow fever are also making great ravages.

General de Rodas at Trinidad-Pardon of Thirty-seven Criminals-The Municipal Election—Burning of the Estate Sabanilla—The Cholera Decreasing.

TRINIDAD, Nov. 10, 1869.

Last evening at half-past five o'clock arrived here the steamer Cienfuegos from the city of that name, accompanied by General Lesca, commanding the staff, the Governor of the diocese, so called, and a number of other officials and distinguished persons. He was received with the usual demonstrations and with much enthusiasm by the Spanish population. To-day he has visited all of the public institutions and other places of interest. At the public prison he celebrated his visit by pardoning thirty-seven of him as most fitting subjects for executive clemency.

understood that the Captain General will not go further east as he is expected to be in Havana on Saturday, the 13th.

So little interest was felt in the municipal election of this city, which took place on Sunday last, that a sufficient number of those entitled to the elective franchise to constitute an election did not vote. This is owing to the fact that here, as elsewhere, the candidates are selected by the authorities, and when once elected are entirely controlled by them, rendering the whole thing a farce.

Information reached here vesterday that the estate Sabanilla and a cattle farm in the vicinity have been barned by the unsurgents. No operations of importance have occurred here of late. The insurgents are as numerous as ever in the jurisdiction and likely to continue so, as they go on the principle of "live to fight another day." The Imparcial of this morning states that in a fight in Cleinfuegor recently the onier beon was Kiled.

We have had northerly winds of late, which have had a most beneficial effect on the health of the city, and the number of deaths from the cholers and fevers has sensibly diminished.

Reported Covernment Success in the Eastern Department—Letter of Marque from Ces-pedes—Details from the Insurrection—Oppo-ation of Volunteers to the Authorities—Assascination of Innocent People-Caban Reports-Number of Insurgents-Quesada's Army.

HAVANA, NOV. 13, 1869. Government successes, regarded as important, are reported through Spanish sources. An official account of operations in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba and vicinity appears in the Bandera Españo: of the 5th. It states that despatches have arrived from Casanova under an escort of thirty cavalry, announcing that the several columns, proceeding from that juris diction and from Bayamo, to whom was entrusted the hunting over of that section lying between the Contramaestre and the Cauto, had accomplished their mission with the most happy results, beating and dispersing the enemy and silling more than 120, among whom were the Brigadier Tamayo, Captain Gouchet, Harry Clevivey and William Crosland, the last two Americans and on the staff of Jordan. The troops were very active, being kept in constant motion in order to prevent return of the insurgents to those places from whence they had been driven out. They were separated into small detachments in order to operate more effectively against the parties into which the insurgents had subdivided themselves. It was proposed to compel the families which had taken refuge in the Sierra to come to town and place selves under the vigilance of the authorities. Says the report:—"In Las Yaguas and Filipines have hid themselves the small number of insurgents which remained after the brilliant fights on the road to Vinculo and on the coffee estate Sidonia, in which they suffered the greatest loss." As usual the tish papers, even in the face of official reports, greatly exaggerate the successos. The third

Español of the 4th places the insurgent loss at 300, and the Havana press assumes that number to be correct. That journal adds that in Hamon was found a hospital, with sick, doctors, druggists and nurses. Two hundred families had presented themselves to the authorities, and the road from Bayamo to Santiago de Cuba is now opened. There was much enthusiasm among the volunteers, and after a successful fight the members of two different battations roathed into each others arms with manifestations of the most frantic delight.

Among the insurgents captured in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba is a young man named Arthur M. Cazamajon. He was found upon the "Esperange" estate, near Guantanamo, and upon his person a letter of marque and other papers from Cespedes. He was of course, shot. This document was forwarded to the Captain General, and has been published in ceruin of the Spanish papers. It is as follows:—

Cuba.
In use of the faculies in me vested by the authority of the revolution I give this letter of marque in Invor of Arthur M. Caramajon, who by these presents is authorised to arm one or more ships, and to capture those of the enemy on the sea, and when in possession of one or more of these ships the clitten Arthur M. Caramajon will proceed to put a crew in them and arm them for war under his command, the forces and crew of which shall be composed of at least one-third part Cubans and two-third torrelayers. ri Cubans and two thirds foreigners.

Ine alip being armed and manned, the citizen Arthur M
tamajon will proceed in the character of the character of the same of Cuba, against the banner of Cuba, against the banner of Cuba, against the banner of the Spanish of the Spanish of the Cubans of the Spanish of t

der the banner of Cuba, against all ships that By the Spanish flag, being strictly subject to insernational law as established and recognized by criffic and seals in the 8th days of July, 1569. The President, CARLOS M. DE UESPEDES.

Becretary of War, F. T. Aquittera.

This patent is personal, and not transferable. The citizen arrhur M. Caramajon will communicate his operations to this government by every opportunity which presents itself.

Señor Cazamajon, herein mentioned, was a young man about twenty-five years of age, and though a native of this island had passed by far the greater portion of his life in the United States. He was essentially an American in all his nabuts and characteristics. He was a civil engineer by profession, having been educated in Phinadelphia, where many of his friends reside. He served during the war in the Engineer and Quartermaster's Departments, mostry in the Western army, and after the war was employed by General Ingulis when that distinguished officer was stationed in New York. He was a young man of much intelligence, speaking several languages with great fluency, but was much too careless of habit, frank and open for a conspirator. His untimely end will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquantances in the States.

Dates from Mansanillo state that the expedition from that city up the Cauto Fiver had arrived at the landing of that name, whence the officer in command makes has report. He had lett 15,000 rations at Guano for use of troops there. The channel of the river had from that city up the Cauto river and arrived at the landing of, that name, whence the officer in command makes his report. He had left 15,000 rations at Guano for use of troops there. The channel of the river had been examined with great care for the distance of twenty-five leagues, and the trenches and other works on the banks which had been erected to impede Spanish vessels occupied by the troops. No fighting had taken place, as the insurgents ran away from his column.

The Vox del Comercio of Santi Espiritu of the 2d says that between the 12th and 31st of Occober 119 of the commands of Cabada, Diego, Dorado and Gomez has presented themselves. The same paper announces that with the arrival of the Battalions

of the commands of Cabada, Diego, Dorado and Gomez had presented themselves. The same paper announces that with the arrival of the Battalions de Pizarro, Hernan Cortes and Cazadores de Valmaseda, a new distribution of troops is to be made in order for the more effective prosecution of the war in that jurisalicion.

The Palvelion Nacconal of Cienfuegos, in its issue of the 10th, announces the burning of the following estates by the insurgenes:—La Gloria of D. José igmacio Hernandez, La Soledad of D. Antonio M. Cabrera, both in the district of Carthagena. More than the usual number of encounters are reported from various localities, evincing much activity on the part of the operating forces.

The mutiny of the Guias de Valmaseda near Cienfuegos recently turns out to be of more importance than was at first supposed. It is now stated that the anthorities found it necessary to shoot some seventeen of them before discipline was restored.

We have another example of the disobedience of the volunteers to the constituted authorities. In the city of Cardenas, elevon months since, Estaban Parodi and a Señor Mora were imprisoned, charged with treason. They were tried by the court there and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The mater came before the superior tribunal here, by whom their release was ordered. Upon the arrival of the order the volunteers opposed its execution and imprisoned the Mayor, who was endeavoring to remonstrate with them for opposing the orders of the court, whose duty it was to carry out the behests of the superior tribunal. A deputation of the volunteers arrived here on Tuesday fast to represent the matter to the Captain General. He was telegraphed to in his absence and directed that the matter to the Captain General. He was telegraphed to in his absence and directed that the matter to the Captain General. He was telegraphed to in this absence and directed that the matter to the Captain General. He was telegraphed to in this absence and directed that the matter to the captain feneral. He was teleg

Farinos and ignacio Camejo. This occurred on the 20th of October.

Accounts through Cuban sources state that there are 15,000 insurgents in the Cinco Villas, in addition to about 3,000 under Ruiori, the Pole, in the Clemaga de Zapata; that many of these are well armed, and that they are fully capable of making a successin resistance to all the troops there or likely to be sent; that much depression is leit on account of the failure of expaditions from the United States, as more arms are greatly needed. It is further stated that Quesaia has 8,000 well armed and thoroughly organized men; that they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy, as for months they have never met the enemy as for months they have never met and the enemy as for months they have never met and the enemy as for months they have never met the enemy as for months they have never met the enemy as for months they have never met the enemy as for months they have never met the enemy as for months they have never met the enemy as for months they have never met the enemy as for months and the enemy as for months are determined and the enemy as for months and the enemy as for months and the enemy as for months are determined and the enemy as for months and the enemy as for months are determined and the enemy as for months and the enemy as for months are determined and the enemy and the enemy as for months are determined and the enemy whom are dying off with choiera and other diseases. The following political prisoners have been ordered set at interty:—Don Jose Rodriguez Vaides, Don Juan Salvador Sarmlento, Don Chrimano Rivero, Don Fructuoso Napoles, Don Gavino del l'ozo, Don Clemente Medina, Dona Maria de los Diolores l'ores, Don Jose de Armas; Assaticos, Federico y Anselmo; mente Medina, Dona Maria de los Doloros Flores, Don Jose de Armas; Asiaticos, Federico y Anselmo; negro Juan Cubano Dona Nicolasa Almansa, Dona Isaoel Acosta. Don Rafael Tendero, Don Jose Hernandez y Ocadoba, Don Jose Hernandez y Aleman, Don Tomas Inza Ochos. Don Federico Ones, Don Margarito Fernandez, Don Francisco Rodriguez, Don Luis Ones. Don Manuel Alvarez Fernandez, Don Cristobal Fernandez, Don Leandro Lima, Don Jose Zamora, Don Ramon Ones, Don Pio Fernandez, Don Francisco Garcia Alvarez, Don Jose Lugo, Don Pedro Nolasco.

# YUCATAN

Tremendous Inundation in Campenchy—The City Flooded—Boats Moving Through the Streets—The Sabarbs Completely De-stroyed—Great Loss of Lite—A Graveyard Obliterated—The Inhabitants Suffering from

Hanger. HAVANA, Nov. 13, 1869. Information has reached here that on the 25th of October the city of Campeachy suffered from a horrible mundation, by which many families were re duced to misery. La Razon del Pueblo, of Merida, of the 3d inst. says the merchants in that city were subscribing for the beneat of the sufferers. Et bris of Merida gives the following particulars of the dis-

aster, taken from a Campeachy paper:-

subscribing for the beneat of the surferers. Et Iris of Merida gives the following particulars of the disaster, taken from a Campeachy paper:

The mundation from which we are suffering has been immense. After several days of constant rain, on Thesday last (the 20th) a norther was threatened. All the evening it was raining in torrents until the streets were completely full. The rain finally ceased and the streets became nearly dry, but about hairpast nine o'clock in the evening, when nearly all the families had retired, suddenly was heard the noise of the fearful torrent which was precipitated with fury against the town, and amount afterwards, when the people rose to see from whence proceeded the tunnit, they found it impossible for them to get away, for the streets had again changed to a river, which swept away any unfortunate person who attempted to ford or rather to swim them. So rapid was the current that only time was given to get upon the tables and other articles of inribure in the houses. As soon as it was seen that the unfortunate families were in danger braye persons in boats and cances gave their add to those needing it. Campeachy, which was another venue, saw doating on the waters in us streets numbers of little boats, manned by noble citizens, trying to liberate from their dangerous position their esteemed and thankful neighbors. Notwithstanding the efforts made we have to ament the loss of several persons, victims of the flood. The groater part of the people of the suburb have lost all they had and are completely furned. In Multonchae there is not a house lest standing. The Lerma road is not passable for carriages on account of the stones which the current has left there. The integral of the water has not passable for carriages on account of the stones which the current has left there footing on the beach. Up to persend the complete of the mounts have been dead word of the drowned had been found, among them before the water has not fallen an inch at the bridge of Ganalelouge, and through the bridge

### NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Condemned Property. Before Judge Blatchford. Refore Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs Ninety-eight Barrels of Distilled Spirits.—In this case the property was found at No. 15 Cedar street, and was claimed by T. G. Kean. Evidence having been adduced relative to the seizure the jury returned a verdict for the government.

In Bankruptey.

In the Matter of the Petition of Bumphrey P. Thomson vs. The Alta Vela Guano Company—This case was also tried before a lary, the petitioning

case was also tried before a jury, the petitioning case was also tried before a jury, the pectation creditors alleging certain acts of bankruptcy against the defendants. After some testimony had been brought forward relative to the transactions which had taken place between the parties the jury found that the debtor had committed certain acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition.

Bankrupt Compellable to Answer as to Property Sinco His Petition.
In the Matter of Charles McBryan.—Upon examination of the above named bankrupt by the assignee certain questions were put to him as to the pos property since the date of filing his petition, 1868. Among others he was asked

the up to his creations such property as he was ossessed of at the date of the adjudication. The tegister certified the case to the Court. After arrunent—Mr. Sedgwick for the assignee and Edwin ames and R. N. Waite for the bankrupt—Judge liatchford decided that the questions put to the ankrupt in his examination were pertinent and clevant and must be answered. pankrupt in his examination velevant and must be answered.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Impersonating a Revenue Officer-A Young . Man with "Cards" and What Became of

Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. J. W. Lator,-The defendant was arrested and brought before the Commissioner officer, in having seized certain goods alleged to have been imported without payment of duty. It was generally stated that the defendant was known as a young man anxious to figure in newspapers in "cards." and was consequently prohounced to be a bore. Under the circumstances he was held under \$3,500 bail to await examination.

The Lottery Cases. By consent of the prosecuting counsel the case of the United States vs. a number of lottery dealers, for carrying on their business without payment of special taxes, a postponement was granted, owing to the illness of the defendants' attorney.

Alleged Revenue Frauds. Before Commissioner White. The United States vs. Anton Hupfel and Henry enshauser.-The defendants-the former a lager peer brewer, at Morrisania, and the latter a retail dealer—were charged with defrauding the internal revenue by net cancelling the stamps on their lager beer barrels, as required by law. The evidence being insufficient to sustain the complaint the Commis-sioner ordered their discharge.

#### SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Fisher Divorce-Clara Fisher vs. W. Fisher. The Court, by consent of the parties, referred this case to W. H. Leonard, to try the issues. The first itting was held and testimony taken. Mr. Suydam deposed that in January, 1868 the defendant intro-duced a lady as his wife at a house in Twenty-fourth street, where he was boarding, and they occupied one room and passed as man and wife for weeks; the plaintiff was not the lady; he had atterwards seen the lady several times at the law office of Mr. Fisher; defendant told witness he was divorced from his first wife, meaning the present plaintiff. Edwin James, counsel for the plaintiff, put in evi-dence the proceedings taken by the plaintiff to set dence the proceedings taken by the plaintiff to set aside the decree of divorce, which the defendant had induced the plaintiff to commence, and the inquiry

#### SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Brie Railroad War.

The Eric Railroad Company vs. Cornelius Vander-olft.—In this case, the particulars of which have already appeared in the law reports of the HELALD, Judge Barnard yesterday denied the motion to sen the cause for trial before a jury and set down Mon day, 29th inst., for the argument of the case befor the Special Term.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions Rendered. By Judge Ingraham.

Thomas Gannor vs. O. Keenan.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Mapeisden vs. Hayes et als.—Judgment granted. In the Matter of the Assignment of Frederick W. Bouad.—Memoranda for counsel.

Read vs. Kenwick.—Motion granted.

Hipelow vs. Eyers et al.—Same.

Thomson &c., vs. Thomson et als.—Same.

In the Matter of Pelsang, a Person of Unsound Mind.—Same.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions Rendered. By Judge McCunn.

By Judge McCunn.

Abraham B. Clark vs. Abraham Bruminger.—
Motion granted and receiver appointed.

By Judge Fithian.

Henry M. Field vs. James Siewart et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Patrick OToole, an intant, &c., vs. The Managers dants, with costs.

Frederick R. A. Wheeler vs. Edwin C. B. Garcin.—

Motion granted.

B. S. Cumungham vs. Watter M. Congers et al.—

Extra allowance of \$100 granted.

James McKee vs. John Murphy et al.—Motion anted. Virgil Dominiquez vs. Benjamin Western et al.—

Same.
Joseph Treat vs. Sylvanus J. Macy.—Same.
William Taylor et al vs. William Hayes.—Same.
William W. Goodrich et al vs. William W. Leland
et al.—Motion granted and cause referred.
Bertha Bauer vs. Ouristian Dick et al. (two motions).—Motions granted on plantiff paying defendant ten dollars costs and witnesses' fees in each John Friedeman vs. James O'Brien et al. - Motton

COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I.

A Conflict of Testimony. Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

John F. Seymour et al. vs. Dell P. Peters.-The plaintiff brought an action against the defendant, plaintiff brought an action against the defendant, who was at the time proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, to recover \$655 34 for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff says the goods were sold at timety days' credit, and that Mr. Peters referred him to A. Stewart & Co. as to his responsibility. Defendant claimed the goods were bought with the understanding that one of the plaintiffs should take out pay in board. The testimony on this last point being very conflicting, Judge Daly instructed the jury that it was purely a question of credibility between the hitigants. The jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount.

COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS. Decisions Rendered.

Boiling vs. Bayre et al.—See opinion.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Luting.
Settled. Fettled.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank vs. Trask et al.—
Motion denied, but the question as to propriety of issues left to be passed upon at the trail.

Leipzige vs. Carlie.—Atlachment ordered, unless costs paid in ten days after service of a copy of the court to be.

order to be.

Fridenberg vs. Fridenberg.—Motion granted on payment of ten dollars costs. (See opinion.)

Pattion of R. S. Latorre.—Objection overruled.

MARINE COURT.

Action for Legal Services and Commission on the Sale of Theatrical Wardrobe.

Before Judge Gross. John E. Murray es. Leonardo Petrillo,-This was an action brought to recover the sum of \$483, of which \$183 were claimed to be for legal services and which \$183 were claimed to be for legal services and \$300 as commission upon the sale of theatrical ward-robe to Edwin Booth. The defence was a demai of the services and a counter claim for the sum of \$110, \$30 of which was upon a check given by the planning to the defendant and which was dishonored, and \$30 for costumes of Charles II. which the plainting and his laddes wore at a French ball. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Jeweiry Clerk Convicted and Sent to the State Prison for Attempting to Shoot a Lady in Sixth Avenue—Grand Larcenies. Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

The whole of the session of the court was spen yesterday in the trial of an indictment for an assault ith intent to kill preferred against Henry Conway, who, it was alleged, attempted to take the life of Mrs. Mary E. Port, at her residence, No. 66 Sixth avenue, on the night of the 8th list. The accused

was in the employ of Bail, Black & Co. Mrs. Fort, the complainant, testified that on the night in question Cooway called upon her, and while in her room, in company with Mr. Burnham, who rented a room, the accessed requested to see Mrs. Fort alone. They went into the hall and he demanded a chain which he had given to her husband, from whom she obtained a divorce a year ago. She went up stairs and requested Mr. Burnham to go to has room, and while unlocking the trunk, she turned i cond and saw Conway at the door. After handing him the chain he shu the door, threw his hat on the table and seated himself. The complainant opened the door, whereupon the prisoner inquired if that meant for him to go. She answered, "Certainly it does." He siammed the door and said, "Damn your soul any man that dares come in these doors, I will blow his brains out. Now Pil know whether you will ever be mine or not." She replied, "I never will," whereupon he seized her by the throat with his left hand and drew a loaded pistol out of his pocket with his right hand and placed litto her nead, but she threw up nis hand, which resulted in the loagment of the ball in the ceiling instead of her forehead. Mrs. Fort cried for help, at the same time holding the accused. Mrs. Connolly, a lady in the house, responded to the call, and then Mr. Burnham, who was in the adjoining room, reached the street through the window and went for an officer. The prisoner ran down the street, but was soon arrested by an officer, who brough him back to the scene of the shooting. Fhe complaining winness stated that she was acquainted with the prisoner for over three years, and that she refused his persistent proposals of marriage. Mr. Howe, in his cross-examination, asked if improper relations had not subsisted between herself and Coloway, which she positively denied. Other witnesses for the prosecution corroborated her statement of the occurrence.

The defendant was placed on the stand in his own behalf, and swore that the complainant lived with him as his mistress

chastity. Mr. Howe declined to address the jury after the testimony was in. After an eloquent andress by Colonei Fellows on behaif of the people Judge Bedford delivered a clear and very impartial charge, and the jury, after deliberating a few moments, ren-

Colonel Fellows on behalf of the people Judge Bedford delivered a clear and very impartial charge, and the jury, after deliberating a few moments, rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon with an intent to do bodily harm, and recommending that the extreme penalty of the law be enforced.

Judge Bedford (to the jury)—Gentlemen, I heartly concur in the rendition of your verdiet; and the evidence would have justified you if you had brought in a verbiet of assault with intent to kil; but I shall heed your suggestion, that the extreme penalty of the law be neeted out for an assault and auttery with intent to do bodily harm.

In addressing the prisoner his Honor said:—Conway, you have been tried and convicted of a cowardly deed—attempting to harm a helpless woman without the slightest instification. Your explanation of the affair is rather an aggravation than a palliation; in one word, it is unbecoming the character and conduct of a man, I shall follow the advice of this jary, and send you to the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of five years.

Samuel Strause, who was jointly indicted with Magnus levy, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. On the 12th of September the prisoner and his connecerate hired a furnished room in Varice place, and after sojourning there for a night suddenly left, taking with them \$188 worth of clothing. It will be remembered that Levy was convicted last week and sent to the State Prison for five years. The City Judge sentenced Strause to the Sing Sing Prison for the period of four years.

Thomas Stanley pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a horse and wagon on the 11th instant, valued at \$576, the property of Peter H. Van Wagoner. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him he replied that it was his first offence, that he was driver for an outly such a the sake of his wife and two children. Judge Bedford responded that it was drink and bad company which caused most of the crime in our city; but as that was his f

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Hekald Build-

thermometer at Hudhur 5 Fuar-ing, corner of Ann street:— 1868, 1869. 1869. 1868, 1869. 3 A. M. 52 41 3 P. M. 54 56 6 A. M. 53 42 6 P. M. 49 53 6 A. M. 54 45 9 P. M. 48 54 6 A. M. 52 58 12 P. M. 47 5 50 50 40%

ons visited the exhibition of Dores great paintings, 587 Broadway, and over 2,000 subscribers joined the

Delegate Convention will meet in Cieveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th inst., for the purpose of forming an American Woman Suffrage Association. Julia Ward Howe, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Llyermore, T. W. Higginson, George W. Julian, and other eminent speakers will be present. DEATH OF A VETERAN POLICEMAN .- Officer John H. Arnoux, aged forty-seven, of No. 312 East Twenty-fourth street, detailed at the Tomps Police Court, died yesterday morning. On the 20th of August, 1881, he was assaulted on First avenue by three men, and received three severe cuts on the head with a hatchet, from which he never effectually recovered.

DEATH FROM INJURIES .- Anna Jackson, a colored woman, died at 153 Thompson street from the effects of injuries. Several days ago, while hanging clothes out to dry from an upper window, she fell to the pavement and broke both her wrists and re-ceived other serious injuries. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

DEATE OF A STRANGER.-Coroner Schirmer yesterday beld an inquest, at the Morgue, on the body of an unknown man, about forty years of age, who died from apoplexy. Last Tuesday night deceased was found lying on the pavement in front of premises No. 63 Bleecker street, in an unconscious condition, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met o-day, and after making a few corrections in some of the districts heretofore canvassed took a reces of the districts agreeotore canvassed took a recess until this mornining. The only ward to be can-vassed is the Twenty-second, and upon the comple-tion of the canvassing of the ward a recess will be taken for a few days in order that the totals may be made up, after which the official declaration and statement will be made.

THE "INVINCIBLES" indignantly deny the truth of the statement that they were connected in any way, as a club, with the recent disgraceful "Persian Coas a cab, with the Feeth disgraceful "Festian Co-terie" at the Central Park Garden. The "Invincible Club" is an old and respectable social organization, and the members feel much aggreeved as having been municutionally mentioned in the columns of the Herkald as at all interested in the disreputable and demoniacal demonstration above referred to. DEATH IN A LODGING HOUSE.—On Thursday even-

ing a man giving his name as Frederick Fraser called at the lodging house 56 Cnatham street and called at the longing house of Chatmain street and asked for a room, which was furnished him. Yester-day morning Mr. Fraser, who had been suffering from asthma, was found dead in bed. The remains were removed to the Morzue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Rollins. Deceased was about

SUPPOSED PATAL ACCIDENT.-A man about fiftydve years of age, whose name is unknown, was found yesterday afternoon by officer Masterson, of found yesterday afternoon by officer Masterson, of the Fifth precinct, on the uavement corner of West and Vestry streets, suffering from injuries which he had received. He had previously been in a barber shop and it is supposed be fell down a flight of stairs. White being brought to the station house in Leonard street be expired. Coroner Kollins will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALITIES.—Coroner Rollins

yesterday morning received information than an un-known man, who had been killed , was lying at the known man, who had been killed, was lying at the Morgue. Late in the day it appeared that deceased had been run over by a milk train on the railroad between Whitamsbridge and Fordham and instantly killed. Deceased was about thirty years of age, that dark hair and smooth face. He wore a black coat, dark brown pants, white muslin shirt, black necktie, boots and brown cap.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to the New York Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of Henry Boyce, a man who died the night previous. Some weeks ago deceased was injured on the Eric Railway and brought to the hospital for treatment. Death resulted from exhaustion consequent upon the injuries received.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY IN WOOSTER STREET .- Some time during Thursday evening or yesterday morning the wooster street, was entered by burglars by means of false keys that opened the hall. They then worked into the store by borng with angers and robbed it of \$5,000 words of sites. There is no clue to the thieves. THE WRONG OVSTRE.-Charles E. Ratiege, a

emart looking young tellow, went into Willard's oyster house, 532 Broadway, on Thanksgiving Day, oyster house, SEZ Broadway, on Insurestiving Day, and obtained a dish of oysters and other et ecteras, amounting to fifty cents, and went out without paying for the same. He was stopped, and it was then found he had no money. He was brought before Judge Hogan and committed to answer.

RUNNING INTO THE LIGH'S DEN.-Herman Miller, a pedier, wandered on Thanksgiving night, by means of a felse key, into the house of detective Wooldridge, 134 White street. Wooldridge is a light

sleeper, generally supposed to sleep with one eye and ear open, and he heard a key turning in the lock of a door. He got up to investigate, and his researches brought him face to face with Miller, who had gathered together in the hallway about \$100 worth of wearing apparel. He was brought before Judge Hogan at the Tombs and committed to answer. "AT REDDY THE BLACESMITH'S."-Mary A. Kelly, one of the Chatham square frailty, on Thursday Oarl Maticians, residing at 44 Fulton street, whom she persuaded to accompany her to the well known saloon of Reddy the Blacksmith, and there she relieved him of his silver watch of the value of tweive dollars. However, he was not so simple as he looked. He gave the fair deceiver into custody, and she was brought before Judge Hogan yesterday and committed to answer. ANOTHER VIOTIM TO WOMAN'S WILES, -Alice

Kirby and Mary Graham, two girls of the town, were brought before Justice Hogan yesterday, charged with stealing from Thomas J. Biddle, of 25 Washington street, a gold watch and chain and eight dollars. Biddle says he meet his women on Thursday night, and he was induced to go with them to a house in Madison street, and placed the watch and money in the leg of the drawers which he wore; he went to bed, and when he got up he discovered that his watch, chain and dollars were gone. The girls were given into custody and they were committed to answer.

Bugglaky in First Avenue.—A young man giv-BURGLARY IN FIRST AVENUE .- A young man giving his name as Joseph Riley was yesterday arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market

Kirby and Mary Graham, two girls of the town

raigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, cnarged with burglariously entering the premises of Solomon Isaac, at No. 92 First avenue. The prisoner had made his way into the premises by forcing open a rear window, but was discovered in the house by a woman before he had time to remove anything. The woman called in officer Beam, of the Seventeenth precinct, who arrested the prisoner on the premises. Riley denied his guilt, but was held to answer, Justice Mansfield refusing to take ball.

#### LOVE AND PHYSIC.

Alleged Blackmailing Operation-A Husband in the Way-His Sudden Departure from this "Vale of Tears"-The Amours of a Ger-

man Physician.

A German physician and a widow made a public appearance at the Tombs, before Judge Hogan, yeserday, and the domestic complication which the narrative of his love has revealed shows how, now are quite equal to the creations of the sensational Mrs. Elizabeth Gallie, a German, who is a widow,

the mother of four children, and resides at No. 185 Clinton street, made the acquaintance, about a year

ago, of Mr. August Wedekind, a German physician, residing at No. 36 Orchard street, through his visiting at the house at winch she, her husband and children lived. His visits to this house were professional to a woman who resided there, and they became daily visits to this house. During those visits. Mrs. Galhe states under affidavit, he took unproper liberties with her. He also, at different times, endeavored to induce her to leave her husband, with whom she was then living, and place herself under his care. She refused, out he continued his visits and his inducements to her to leave her mashand. During these visits her husband was taken sick. He then told her that if she would come to his office he would do something to help her, provided she would employ him as her physician, and she believed that he meant at the time that he would prescribe something that would cause her husband's death. She afterwards called upon Wedekind at his office, and he then told her that looked over all his books, but could not help her, provided she would employ him as her physician, and she believed that he meant at the time that he would prescribe something that would cause her husband's death. She afterwards called upon Wedekind at his office, and he then told her that he had tooked over all his books, but could not find anything in them but that which would be detected either by the taste or by the smell. He wished her to go to some of the drug stores and see if she could not find something that would answer the purpose. She then left his office, and her husband subsequently recovered from his liness. Some five or six weeks afterwards her husband was again taken sick, and after an illness of three weeks he died. During all the time of his sickness he took no other medicines than those prescribed by his regular physician. After the death of the hasband Wedekind continued his visits. He urged her to go and live with nim; said he did not care for his wife; only cared for her, and on various occasions asked her for the loan of money. On the 10th of this month she received a letter from him saying that if she did not come to see him at his office he would give her trouble. She went there, and he told her that he had written the letter, and that if she did not pay him \$2,000 ne would cause her arrest and have her name in all the newspapers and make people believe that she had poisoned her nusband. She became alarmed at his threats and decided to offer him and pay him \$1,000, which he agreed to accept. There was no foundation, she said, for his accusations. She then went to Mr. Christian Thomas, of seventy-first street, to borrow the \$1,000, he being the guardian of her children, and at his solicitation she told him what she wanted the money for. He accompanied her to the office of Wedekind and offered him the \$1,000 on condition that he gave her a receipt with this would not be sufficient. He then wrote to take her a receipt with this would not be sufficient. He then wrote out two receipts, but Mrs. Gallie refused to take her of the pr he would not take \$100,000. He taken said that the head taken \$1,000 and had given Mrs. Gallie a receipt. Coroner Schirmer then told him to call again, and in the meantime the Coroner consulted with the District Attorney and the result was that on the complaint of Mrs. Gallie Wodekind was arreated for observing \$1,000 by threats. obtaining \$1,000 by threats. A preliminary exami-nation in the case took place yesterday afternoon, and the prisoner was temporarily committed to await a further examination to-day.

## POLICE TRIALS.

#### How Taieves and Burglars Get on the Force-A Police Captain on Trial. At the hearing of complaints against officers yes-

terday, by Commissioner Bosworth, some rich de-velopments were made as to the modus operandi by which thieves and burglars obtain appointments on the police force. Captain Steers, one of the oldest and most emcient

Captain Steers, one of the oldest and most efficient captains in the district, was placed on trial for neglect of duty. The charges were made by Chief Clerk Seth C. Hawley, and allexed that the captain falled to make proper investigation into the character and antecedents of an applicant—a certain Matthias McCosker—for appointment on the force, and for reporting that he bore a good character. It is proper to state here that in Nowember a man known well by the police as "Count McCluskey," a convicted felon, was appointed on the force and assigned to Steers' (Twenty-eighth) precinct under the name of Matthias McCosker. The night that he reported for duty at the station house he was recognized as the "Count," who mad been confined in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton for ourginy, but, it is said, was pardoned out. Captain Steers, to save himself, as the man was appointed on his report, at once reported to Mr. Hawley. The trial yesterday elicited the above facts. It also appeared that on securing the usual papers from the clerk's odice, instructing him to make secret and diligent Inquiry into the antecedents and character of McClosker. Steers, who is "fat, fair and over fifty," entrusted the job to officer West, who has been a policeman in the ward for twenty-eight years, and ordered him to report the results to Sergeant Ferris. West made inquiries of Thomas Boyan, liquor dealer, corner of Hudson and King streets, and others, who had petitioned for McCosker's appointment, and on their report stated to Ferris that he bore on excellent character. Ferris was not yet satisfied, and learning that McCosker had been in the employ of the Bleecker street Car Company, ordered West to visit the depok, see Supermittendent Root or others and report. West reported that he had made inquiry, and McCosker is a good character. Upon this Captain Steers reported McCosker as a ft person for appointment, and he was placed on the force November 8. On the 9th lis true character was reported to the Central Office, and he immediately s captains in the district, was placed on trial for neg-

## THE SERMAN HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society for Poor and Sick Germans. Several members of the Ladies' Aid Society for the

Poor and Sick Germans of this city met at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery, yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to consider the course which they should adopt in their necessary application to the State authorities for the procurement of a charter for the German Hospital, now being constructed at the corner of Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue. The work of this society, now numbering over three hundred indies, is certainly a deserving one, as it will tend greatly to the amelioration of the condition of many impoverished persons on the one hand and the proper ministration to scores of destinate sick on the other. The hospital is now far advanced, but one wing more being needed to complete it, and so far has it progressed that since the 14th of september last eighty-four patients have been received in its wards for proper medical treatment, arready the amount subscribed nent of a charter for the German Hospital now

in the formation of its cash capital has reached a large sum. Additional sums are required to enable the trustees to be the recipients of such an income in the future as to support the institution. The officers of the society are as follows:—President, Mrs. Fredericks; Second Vice President, Mrs. Dornenwodt; Recording Secretary, Miss Adele Erbe; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kate Gross; Treasurer, Mrs. Koenier.

#### FAT IN THE FIRE.

More of the Fat Boilers Arrested-Their Arraignment Before Justice Kelly-They

Are Held to Answer.
For the first two or three weeks a thin, small man, with luxuriant black side-whiskers, has been on a hunting excursion looking up the "fat" men. This spare individual is Sergeant B. L. Phillips, in charge of the court squad at Yorkville Police Court, and his reason for hunting up the representatives of the "fat" class was to present to them certain warrants issued against them by Justice Kelly, charging them with breaking a certain ordinance of the Board of Health. In the HERALD two or three arrests of fat boilers by the Sergeant have already been recorded, and more have to be recorded as hav-

ing taken place yesterday. The Board of Health seems at last to have awakened to a sense of the necessity of stopping the nuisance created by the persons carrying on the "fat" business, and in Justice Kelly they have found a ready and willing coadjutor.

Yesterday atternoon the owners of five of these obnoxious establishments were arraigned before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, by Sergeant Philips, on warrants issued by the Justice. These warrants were granted upon anidavits made by Messrs. William H. Gulick and Shas W. Pearsall, both of whom are employed as inspectors by the Board of Health. As these amidavits will show the offence charged against the defendants, and the ordinances which, it is claimed, have been violated, we publish one, all the others being similar in phraseology. The following is the one made against l'atrick Thorp:—

phraseology. The following is the one made against partick Thorp:—

Only and County of New York, ss.—William H. Guilek, being sworn, deposes that he is a special inspector amployed by and under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The following is an ordinance duly passed by the said Board and published in the manner and during the time required by

o wit:-and after the lst day of October, 1869, no person shall by offal, swill or bones, nor any fat, tallow or lard

lees, on certain days in November, he did keep scrap, fatgrasse and offensive antmal matters without a special permit from the said Board.

The persons arrested were Messra. Gamble & McNeil, Henry Wiel and Feitx Wiel, Michael Donohue,
Patrick Donohue and Michael Donohue, Jr., Patrick
Thorpe and Frank Eguer. All of these persons, with
the exception of Feitx Wiel, appeared before the Justice and gave ball to answer the charge made against
them at the Court of General Sessions, Justice Keily stating that he would name the day for a prelimmary examination this atternoon.

THE ARRAGONMENTS.

The first persons arratigned were Michael and Patrick Bonohue and Michael Donohue, Jr., who run a
fat-boding establishment at No. 613 West Thirtyeighth street, and, also, are proprietors of a fat and
hide house on Fortieth street and Ninth avenue.
The establishment of the Donohues is a large one,
employing about twenty men, and is fitted with new
machinery, valued at about \$30,000. Justice Keiley
stated to the defendants that they were charged
with breaking an orolinance of the Board of Health.
Michael Donohue became spokesman of the party.
Donohue—I am one if the Board of Supervisors at
White Plains, and am bushy engaged in cauvassing.
We are not prepared for trial. I was telegraphed to
come to this city on this business this morning. We
don't look like criminals.

Justice—You know the lady said looks were very
deceiving.
Colonel Hastings—I appear for the Board of

ecciving. Colonel Hastings—I appear for the Board of

Gases. I am ready to go on with them, and all the resources of the Board will be used to prosecute this matter.

Justice—I shall demand you all three to give bail in \$500 to appear before the General Sessions for trial by jury, and will give you a preliminary examination the week after next.

Mr. Donohue stated that his Board of Supervisors met the week after next, and Counsellor Nesbit, who appeared for the defence, asked for an adjournment beyond the time mentioned by the Justice.

Justice Kelly—This nuisance, as I undershand it, is still going on, and these establishments will work until some decision is arrived at. I am determined to have it suppressed.

After some further discussion the Justice stated that he should consider the matter, and would announce this afternoon some day for the hearing.

The next case called was that of Patrick Thorpe, whose fat-boding establishment is situated at No. 611 West Thirty-eighth street. Thorpe, when arraigned, stated he was getting ready to leave the business, and that his arrangements would probably be perfected in two months. Counselor Nesbit suggested that this case should take the same course as the preceding one. Mr. Thorpe was ready to give bail. Justice Kelly could not see how some of the defendants could reap any benefit from this course, but would allow Thorpe to give bail for appearance in \$500.

Henry & Felix Weil, father and son, were next

would allow Thorpe to give ball for appearance in \$500.

Henry & Felix Well, father and son, were next called. These men carry on their obese business as too. 37 abattoir place, on Thirty-hight street, near the North tiver. They employ about a dozen men, and the establishment is filled with new machinery valued at \$5,000. Henry Wiel, the elder partner, was in court, but the son did not show up. Justice Kelly stated thas if Felix Well did not appear before him at three o'clock this atternoon he should find means for making him (Felix) put in an appearance. Mr. Well, Sr., ave ball in \$500 to answer upon the day which his Honor shall fix.

Frank Egner was then arraigned, the proprietor

ave ball in \$500 to answer upon the day which his Honor'shall fix.

Frank Egner was then arraigned, the proprietor of a fat-boiling nuisance at No. 23 Abattoir place, West Thirty-ninth street, near the North river. Mr. Nesbit suggested on the part of the defence that this case should take the same course as the others.

Colonel Hastings hoped Justice Kelly would recognize the fact that when last inspected all these places were working in open violation of the law. These establishments were irulitud sources of nuisance on the west side of the city, and large numbers of citizens were daily outraged by the offensive pusiness which the defendants carried on. These persons were looking anxiously to his Honor to enforce the law and remove these pestilential amisances.

enforce the law and remove these positiential misances. Justice Kelly said he should consult with Colonel Hastings as to the fixing an early day to hear the cases. Egner was field in \$500 to answer.

The last, though by no means the least, case called was that of Messrs. Arthur Gamble and William H. McNeil, who carry on one of the most extensive fatbolling establishments in the city, at Nos. 635 and 637 West Thirty-eighth sireet. It is said that this firm turn out from their place some twenty hogsheads of tailow every week and employ some twenty-leve men. The machinery on the premises is very complete, much of it being new, and is of the estimated value of \$50,000. These gentlemen, like their predecessors in trouble, put in \$500 ball each to appear when Justice Kelly shall want them.

## THE SUPPOSED DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

Investigation of the Case-A Physician Cen-A case was under examination before Coroner

Flynn, yesterday afternoon, concerning the death of John McGrath, late of 89 Waits street, who had been suffering from a complication of diseases. He had been attended by several physicians, but the last one in attendance was Dr. Marvin S. Buttles. No. 41 St. Mark's place. He was called in haste, and took his assistant with him. Mrs. McGrain was despatched for some choroform, to be used in case the potter thought advisable. Dr. Buttles examined the patient, and white turning him in bed he expired, none of the family being in the room at the time. Mary McGrait, the daughter of deceased, sixteen years of age, testified that on returning from her work she met Dr. Buttles and learned from him that her ather was dead; she asked if he had taken chloroform, and she doctor replied that the patient had died while being moved in bed, and that he had taken no chloroform; after don't Dr. Buttles gave a certificate that McGraith had died from dysentery and debility.

certificate that accerate had cled from dysentery and debility.

Dr. Buttles was examined under oath in his own behalf, and deposed most emphatically that he had not given deceased a particle of chloroform; that he died while himself and his assistant were moving him in bed; that he had occasionally given chloroform, but never without first critically examining his patient to see if he had sufficient vitality left to andure it.

his patient to see if he had sufficient vitality left to endure it.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased and found that he had died of syncope; that his heart, liver and other internal organs were wonderfully diseased, and that he was in such a condition that he was liable to die at any time from the slightest cause.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:—"That John McGrath came to his death by syncope, whether from the administration of chloroform or not, from the testimony the jury are unable to determine. We consider Dr. Buttles deserving of censure for faisifying the cardicate of death."